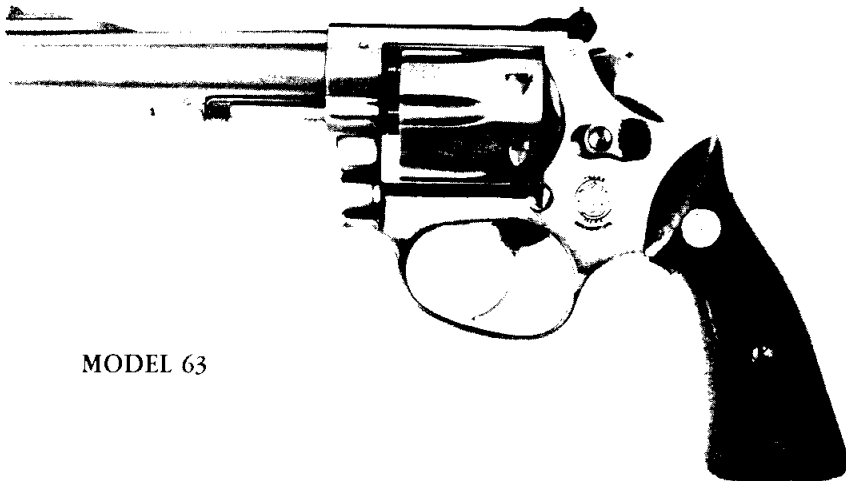


.22/32 STAINLESS KIT GUN®

MODEL 63

PARTS LIST • INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE • MAINTENANCE

SPECIFICATIONS



MODEL 63

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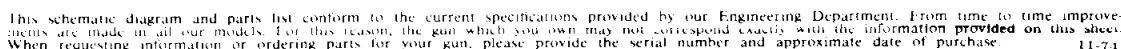
Caliber	.22 L. R.	Frame	M63 Square butt.
Number of Shots	6	Stocks	Checked walnut Service with S&W Monograms.
Barrel	M63 — 4"	Finish	Satin.
Length Overall	M63 with 4" barrel - 8"	Trigger	S&W grooving.
Weight	M63 with 4" barrel and square butt, 24½ oz.	Ammunition	.22 R. F. Short, Long, or Long Rifle cartridge.
Sights	Front: M34 1/8" serrated ramp with red insert. Rear: S&W Micrometer Click sight, adjustable for windage and elevation on both models.		



Smith & Wesson

a BANGOR PUNTA Company

P.O. Box 2208 • Springfield, MA 01101 U.S.A.



The Smith & Wesson Model 63 revolver is a 6-shot breech-loading hand gun. It is produced with a solid frame and a swing-out type of cylinder, having 6 chambers around a central axis so that 6 shots may be fired before reloading is necessary. The revolver may be fired either single action or double action, and cocking the hammer by either method causes the cylinder to rotate and align the next chamber with the barrel. The rate of fire is limited only by the dexterity of the operator in reloading the cylinder and his ability to aim the revolver and pull the trigger.

Push the thumbpiece forward. This will release the cylinder so that it may be swung out to the left side for loading. Holding the gun so that the cylinder is in its outermost position, and with the muzzle pointing downward, insert cartridges in the charge holes making certain that they are firmly seated. Return the cylinder to its original position in the frame, pressing it firmly into place to make sure that it locks in alignment. The gun is now ready to fire.

There is time even in rapid fire shooting for the deliberate handling of the gun in single action fashion just so long as the function is performed without loss of time and in a definite cadence whereby the cycle will be completed within the allocated time.

Where time or other circumstances do not allow for single action fire the revolver is used double action. To fire double action all that is necessary is to align the revolver with the object which you wish to hit and pull the trigger firmly all of the way to the rear. This will cause the hammer to rise to its full cocked position and then fall to fire the cartridge, and as previously stated the only limit to the speed with which a revolver can be manipulated in this fashion will be determined by the dexterity of the shooter. This type of shooting is required in combat work or under emergency conditions where the gun must be used with great speed.

To extract the fired cases press the thumbpiece forward and swing the cylinder out to the left side. Turn the gun muzzle upward and holding the cylinder in its extreme outward position press down sharply on the extractor rod. This will eject the fired cases down and out of the gun, which is now ready to reload.

PARTS LIST

No.	Description	No.	Description
4067	Escutcheon	7128	Cylinder Stop Spring
4068	Escutcheon Nut	7132	Center Pin
4346	Firing Pin Spring	7133	Center Pin Spring
7012	Locking Bolt	7134	Cylinder, with Extractor, Pins and Gas Ring
7014	Locking Bolt Spring	7135	*Extractor
7020	Bolt Plunger Spring	7136	Extractor Rod
7020	Sear Spring	7137	Extractor Rod Collar
7022	Stock Pin	7138	Extractor Spring
7025	Thumbpiece Nut	7142	Firing Pin Bushing Pin
7037	Plate Screw, Flat Head	7145	*Frame, with Studs, Bushing and Lug...
7060	Barrel Pin	7146	Frame Lug
7069	Hammer Stud	7149	Gas Ring
7070	Cylinder Stop Stud	7150	Hammer
7070	Rebound Slide Stud	7151	Hand
7070	Trigger Stud	7152	Mainspring Swivel
7076	Hammer Block	7154	Rear Sight Elevation Click Plug
7079	Hand Pin	7155	Rear Sight Elevation Screw
7080	Hand Spring	7156	Rear Sight Leaf
7081	Hand Torsion Spring Pin	7157	Rear Sight Leaf Screw
7081	Screw Pin	7158	Rear Sight Plunger
7082	Hand Spring Pin	7159	Rear Sight Plunger Spring
7083	Locking Bolt Pin	7160	Rear Sight Slide
7084	Mainspring Stirrup	7162	Rear Sight Windage Screw
7085	Plate Screw, Crowned	7165	*Yoke
7086	Rebound Slide	7166	Stock, Left Hand, Square
7087	Rebound Slide Pin	7167	Stock, Right Hand, Square
7088	Sear	7187	Rear Sight Windage Nut
7090	*Side Plate	7255	Stock Screw
7096	Trigger	7262	Extractor Pin
7097	Trigger Level	7334	Rebound Slide Spring
7098	Bolt Plunger	7423	Barrel, 4 1/2"
7102	Thumbpiece	7424	Firing Pin
7104	Mainspring	7440	Firing Pin Bushing
7106	Cylinder Stop		
7109	Stirrup Pin		
7123	Bolt		

*(Factory Exchange Only)

Smith & Wesson will refinish handguns of its own manufacture. No change of finish is offered on the Victory or Airweight* model or on Models 28, 39, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66 or 67. Repair or replacement of parts are in addition to refinishing price.

Should your Smith & Wesson revolver require adjustment, repair, or refinishing, we recommended most sincerely that the handgun be returned to the factory or authorized service center. There is no other way to insure that the work will be done in a properly equipped and staffed shop.

Charges are very reasonable, being based on the cost of parts replaced plus a labor charge for the time expended on the job. A labor charge for one hour is usually sufficient to cover all but very extensive overhaul jobs.

Handguns returned to the factory or authorized service center should be MARKED FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT. A letter of instructions should be enclosed with the gun, and shipment by in-

dividuals must be made Prepaid. Adherence to these suggestions will prevent loss of time in handling at the factory.

When returning guns for service, please remove custom stocks and holsters. We cannot assume responsibility for these items.

When your revolver arrives for service, it will be very carefully inspected, together with your letter of instructions. Next, a quotation covering total cost of work to be performed will be sent to you. No actual work will be commenced before receiving your approval of our quotation unless you specifically authorize us to do so.

SEE YOUR AUTHORIZED SMITH & WESSON SERVICE CENTERS LIST FOR SERVICE CENTER LOCATIONS

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

This gun is classified as a FIREARM or DANGEROUS WEAPON and is surrendered by us with the express understanding that we assume no liability for its re-sale or safe handling under local laws and regulations. Smith & Wesson assumes no responsibility for physical injury or property damage resulting from either intentional or accidental discharge, or for the function of any gun subjected to influences beyond their control, and will honor no claims which may result from careless handling, unauthorized adjustments, defective or improper ammunition, corrosion or neglect.

For your protection, examine your gun carefully at the time of purchase, then fill out and mail to us promptly the registration card bearing your gun's serial number which accompanies all new guns.

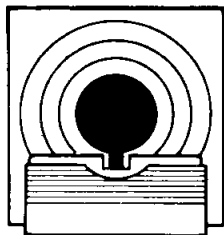
WARRANTY

The company will replace or adjust to its commercial standard any gun or part thereof returned prepaid to the factory and found by us to be defective in either material or workmanship. Such service will be made free of charge for one year from date of registered purchase. This warranty and statement of liability supersedes all previous warranties and commitments.

April 15, 1955

HELPFUL HINTS

1. Push thumb piece forward, swing out cylinder and load.
2. Close cylinder and take position on firing line.
3. **STAND** in a relaxed and comfortable position, feet well apart. The arm when raised should line naturally with the target. If it does not, shift the feet a bit.
4. **HOLD** the gun firmly but do not seize it with a "death grip". If the knuckles are white, the grip is too tight.



5. **LINE** the sights carefully, top of front sight even with top of rear notch, and light equal on both sides of front sight (see illustration).

6. **SQUEEZE** the trigger with trigger finger only, carefully keeping the sights aligned on the target. **SQUEEZE** is the

most important function of shooting. A pull or yank on the trigger will surely disturb alignment and result in a poorly placed shot or a complete miss. **DO NOT** apply the **SQUEEZE** with the whole hand. The squeeze should be applied between the tip and first joint of the trigger finger. Slowly at first -- speed will develop with practice.

7. Watch the sights. Learn to "call your shots" before looking for them on the target. Practice "dry shooting" with empty gun. Watch sights when hammer falls. If sights jump or duck you are not squeezing the trigger. Don't hold the shot too long. If the sights don't line up on the target in 15 seconds, take the arm down and rest for a moment. Remember, good revolver shots are not born; they are made by careful and consistent practice.

SIGHT ADJUSTMENT

1. Front sight is fixed. All adjustments must be made at the rear sight.
2. Move the rear sight in the direction in which you wish the group on the target to move. (If group must be higher, elevate the rear sight. If group must go to the right, move the rear sight to the right, etc.)
3. To elevate rear sight turn top (elevating) screw to the left, or counterclockwise. To depress rear sight turn top (elevating) screw to the right, or clockwise.
4. To move rear sight to right, turn side (windage) screw to the right, or clockwise. To move rear sight to left, turn side (windage) screw to the left, or counterclockwise.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Care and Cleaning

Many weapons require stripping or at least partial disassembly in order to clean and oil them properly. This does not apply to the revolver, which may be cleaned and lubricated under all normal circumstances without removing a single pin or screw.

If at any time disassembly of the weapon is indicated for repairs, etc. it is recommended that the gun be returned to the factory, or you should at least employ the services of a qualified gunsmith.

To keep revolvers in proper condition, and to insure perfect functioning in time of need, it is essential that they be kept clean and coated with a rust inhibiting oil. Care is required to prevent rust, especially in damp, humid climates, or when sweaty hands come in contact with the guns.

To clean the revolver as required when the weapon is not fired, or when kept in storage, rub it externally with a lightly oiled cloth, and then swab out the bore and cylinder chambers with an oily flannel patch. Remove excess oil but leave a light film to protect the arm against rusting. Clean out all crevices with a small clean brush.

For cleaning after firing, scrub out the bore and chambers with an approved nitro solvent, and

then use a brush dipped in solvent to remove all deposits from around the breech of the barrel, extractor head, and other adjacent areas which have been subjected to the action of powder or primer residue. If there is any evidence of lead particles, or other foreign matter left in bore or chambers, it is well to scrub these parts further with a bronze or brass brush dipped in powder solvent. The area under the extractor should be cleaned frequently and kept dry, as an accumulation of powder residue can cause the cylinder to bind.

After cleaning off the entire gun with nitro or powder solvent, remove all traces of the solvent, both on the exterior of the gun and in the bore and chambers, following immediately thereafter with the application of a light film of oil. Note that there is usually some residue in the steel of both barrel and cylinder that works out and becomes apparent within from 24 hours to 48 hours after the initial cleaning. This can be removed with a bristle brush with perhaps a light re-application of powder solvent, after which the oil film should be re-established on all surfaces.

Do not store revolvers with a plug in the barrel, since this is a contributing factor to sweating. By the same token, maintenance or storage rooms should be kept at a constant temperature with the least possible humidity, and the guns should *not* be stored encased in anything which will attract or hold moisture, such as leather.

If revolvers are to be stored for a long period of time, the internal mechanism of the lockwork should be heavily oiled with an acid free lubricating oil, and the exterior of the guns, as well as the bore of the barrel and the charge holes of the cylinder, should be heavily coated with an anti-rust oil. It is an established fact that moisture is the greatest enemy of metallic objects, particularly in climates where temperature and humidity are high, and salt air is present. Extreme care should be exercised that all metallic surfaces be kept clean and oiled, and the wood stocks on the revolvers should be inspected for cracks caused by moisture. A periodical coat of raw linseed oil, well rubbed in with the hand, will help to prevent the splitting of stocks, but care must be exercised that the linseed oil does not get into the mechanism or on moving parts, as it has a tendency to gum when dry.

Safety Precautions

Before proceeding to use this weapon, a word of caution is in order. This gun is as safe to handle and use as we can make it, but there is no foolproof firearm. Used correctly by a competent person the revolver is one of the safest handguns. There are many safety rules but those found below are basic, and should be observed rigidly until they become second nature.

1. The gun must always be checked for live ammunition when picked up, drawn from the holster, or handed to or accepted from another individual.

2. The gun should always be holstered except when drawn for a definite purpose.

3. Never point the revolver at anything that you do not intend to shoot.

4. Do not cock the gun unless you intend to shoot it. Do not even insert the finger in the trigger guard until you are ready to fire.

5. Dry-snapping, even with dummy cartridges, should be discouraged unless same is performed on a regular target range or at a known inanimate target object.

6. When the handgun is out of the holster and held in a ready position, be absolutely certain that it is not pointing at any part of yourself or the persons of others who are in your immediate vicinity.

7. Beware of obstructions in the barrel. If, when firing, a weak or peculiar report is heard, cease firing at once and inspect the barrel for an obstruction. A stuck bullet, or any other object in the barrel, should be removed immediately, since even a plug of mud, snow, twigs, or an abnormal quantity of heavy grease in the bore, may result in a bulged or burst barrel.

8. At all times treat the revolver as the precision instrument that it actually is.

MAKE SAFE GUN HANDLING A HABIT